

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
SATURDAY, February 2, 1895.
CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.
THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

The democratic Senators have repeated the farcical performance which imputes to the administration a Hawaiian policy in direct opposition to that which it has really pursued and have endorsed the administration for maintaining that policy. To imply that the administration, as a part of the people of the United States, has earnestly sympathized with the effort to establish republican institutions in Hawaii, but has refrained, notwithstanding such sympathy, from actively interfering in behalf of such institutions because of a recognition of the national policy of absolute non-interference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations, is obviously to falsify history. The policy of Mr. Cleveland involved, on the contrary, the most offensive sort of interference with the affairs of Hawaii and the attempt to overthrow these incipient republican institutions and restore the deposed queen. The expression of earnest sympathy with the cause of municipal reform, coupled with an endorsement of the administration of Tammany in maintaining that cause, would not be more stultifying and ridiculous. However, the American people are not so much concerned with what is said, truly or falsely, about the administration's policy as with what is actually done with reference to Hawaii. The democratic Senate committee has incorporated in the diplomatic appropriation bill a grant of \$500,000 for a cable to be laid between this country and the Hawaiian Islands. The popular drift is all toward annexation. If the present Congress will take the practical action concerning Hawaii which American interests require it makes comparatively little difference what is said. The executive branch of the government toward the question. How would it do for Congress to endorse the administration's wise policy of Hawaiian annexation and of encouragement to an American cable in opposition to the British project, and then to legislate in accordance with that policy?

Many of the Mexicans who live along our southern border in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California are volunteering for service in the Mexican army should there be war with Guatemala. Viewing this position from the, it may be, selfish standpoint of purely North American civilization, it is to be hoped that Mexico will have something for these extremely anxious individuals to do—anything, however, but keep them away. Although residents of all voters in the United States, a very considerable proportion of the Mexicans in that region hate the flag and sneer at the government which it represents, save when United States troops compel a semblance of respect for its power. They are skillful evaders of our laws and regard as deadly enemies those who make serious attempt to uphold the statutes by which Americans generally are controlled. If Mexico will only once these men across the border and then set them in the battle's forefront until there are no survivors it will earn and receive the lasting gratitude of peaceful citizens on the north side of the Rio Grande.

While the leaders in Congress are trying to make up their minds as to what they imagine the country needs in the way of financial legislation, it might be well for the House and Senate in session almost every week day—to give the District of Columbia the little law needed to place employees of the District government, under civil service rules. Public sentiment here is almost unanimously favorable to the enactment of such a law. President Cleveland would, if he had the power, extend the existing civil service rules to those under local government, but he finds no authority in the statute for any such action and so has been compelled to refer these most prominently active to Congress, from which, alone, they can get a road. It would be well for the Civil Service Reform Association of this city to at once open up a campaign for nothing more than authority to broaden an existing statute, and ought not to excite any considerable amount of opposition.

When the House and Senate conferees on the District appropriation bill began to quarrel over the items of expense as additional public school facilities, it should be plain to those who would offer objection that not one of the items is anything less than an urgent necessity. With an educational system in force that will compare favorably with those that have cost very much more money, our efforts to freely and thoroughly educate are heavily hampered by insufficient facilities—a shortcoming that can hardly be regarded as other than a disgrace. Should the conferees agree to retain in the bill all the Senate amendments as to schools, there will nevertheless be a serious shortage; hundreds of little ones must go untaught, while others will have to be content with less than half the quantity of instruction to which they are honestly entitled.

President Cleveland did the proper thing when he vetoed the act granting a railroad company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian reservation. In giving his reasons for the veto he did not take the highest ground, but argued rather that such an act was impolitic and might easily result in serious trouble with some of the fiercest fighting Indians the United States ever started in to subdue. The President insists that the consent of the Indians on San Carlos must be obtained before legislation can be had. He says truly that "the discontent among the Indians which has given rise to disturbance in the past has been largely caused by trespass upon their lands and interference with their rights by the neighboring whites."

The English people are afraid of American oysters, because of a suspicion that they contain typhoid fever germs. The spectacle of John Bull condemned to eat his own oysters would be to the epicurean mind, sufficient punishment for any advantages he may have taken of us in trade. It is expected that the enforced vacation which the racing element in Virginia is taking will be utilized in disciplining the horses into that unquestioning subordination to the will of their owners which is an essential of the races at winter-tracks with pool-room attachments. The horse-owners have exercised commercial ability and expended much care in the arrangement of their programs, and the instances where these plans have been upset by the misguided enthusiasm of some undisciplined horse are so numerous as to make the average turfman very dubious as to the future of racing. The most glaring case of insubordination occurred not long ago when a horse, the owner of which did not expect him to win—and did not want him to win—upon whom there was probably

not a bet, excepting those of unimportant members of the outside public—took the bit in his teeth, ran away with the jockey and landed first under the wire. This, no doubt, delighted the inconsiderable few who had backed their judgment as to what the horse ought to do, but it was not to the advantage of the owner's intention and the horse was therefore inattentive and reprehensible. If these horses were carefully and properly trained such accidents would be averted. An educated horse could be made to stop at a given signal, he could be made to break his gallop into a waltz or a polka as animals have been seen to do in the circus, or should a serious emergency require it, he could be made to turn around and go. With horses of this kind such deplorable instances of successful insubordination would be avoided.

The Brooklyn street railway strike is practically ended, and what are the results? So far as they can be summed up at the present time they are as follows: Two or more lives have been sacrificed; a number of persons have been seriously wounded, if not crippled for life; \$128,000 in the treasury of the striking force have been expended; hundreds of old employees, some of them heads of families, have lost their situations, and are now out of work; an immense amount of property, belonging to not a few, but in many cases to persons, reading and in many cases to persons, has been willfully destroyed; the state of New York has been put to enormous expense, in the sending of troops to the scenes of disturbance for the purpose of preserving the peace; the soldiers themselves have been made to suffer great hardships in the discharge of their duty; and the people of Brooklyn have been put to incalculable inconvenience and subjected to untold terrors from anxiety and apprehension lest their homes might be destroyed or their lives sacrificed by the mad fury of a mob. To this list may be added, and no doubt should be added, but so far as yet appears, or can be made to appear, no single human being nor any interest on the face of the earth has been rightfully benefited to the extent of one-tenth of a cent.

Once more have the Japanese displayed their superiority as fighters. Rational observers of the war have never had any doubt as to Japan's ultimate success, but it was imagined by a few that the Chinese would make a strong fight at Wei-Hai-Wei, for there they had the advantage of position. The result has been a very much more than a tactical success. The detailed story is told elsewhere and in effect it does not differ from the other narratives of conflict that have come from the seat of war. In all the varieties of military and naval work the Japanese have shown themselves to be much more efficient than even the best of the Chinese. The Japanese and the officers and seamen of his exhibition battleships and cruisers. From Shanghai comes information, that has the appearance of being reliable, that the British, French and Russian ministers at Tokio and at Peking had received instructions from their governments to advise Japan and China to arrange terms of peace. For her own welfare, China cannot act too speedily on this advice.

A dispatch from Chicago says that the soldiers at Fort Sheridan are very much dissatisfied at the quantity and quality of the food served them in the post mess hall. It is quite likely that the discontent voiced by some of those who refused to partake of meals that they alleged were unfit for dogs has reasonable foundation, for since the consolidated mess system went into operation the enlisted man has fared much less satisfactorily than he did in the days when each company had its own mess. The purely practical standpoint the consolidated mess system is all wrong, for it renders impossible the training of men for field cookery; more than that, it works injuriously by rendering more distant the relationship between the company commander and his men. In many things non-essential our army has moved forward with great rapidity, but when the line of march is in the direction of real improvement in the quality of food, it has been retarded in a while we even retreat.

Another democratic organization has probably gone to pieces. Years ago the colored janitors and messengers at the New York state capitol at Albany banded themselves together and declared themselves to be members of the David R. Keene club. Since the election, the club has been phenomenally silent on political matters, and doubtless hoped that it had been forgotten. Thursday the entire aggregation, from president down to the man who could not even be elected outside-doorkeeper, was summarily bounced. If the members follow the example set them by some of their office-seekers leaders, they will be told to get out of the capitol and have republican applications on file inside of ninety days.

Mr. Breckinridge evidently overlooked the traditional congressional courtesy which permits neither side in an argument to enjoy the exclusive privilege of calling names.

One of the pathetic paradoxes of finance is the fact that there is much more buoyancy in a sinking fund than there is in a floating debt.

The war report and the weather report are about equal rivals for the versatility championship.

The result of the effort to administer gas to the Delaware legislature is still eagerly awaited.

The strike bacillus appears to be of the intermittent variety.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

At Appomattox it was in the power of Gen. Grant to humiliate the confederates and enforce the severest terms, but he never demanded Gen. Lee's sword, and thus he spared the confederate officers and men who should keep the honor of the Union. No horses which were the property of the world ever acted more handsomely, and our people are not likely to forget it.

We know that the distinguished soldiers who wore the gray, when they visited here yesterday, and we can imagine with pleasure that it was with heartfelt pleasure that they paid their tribute of respect to the widow of the famous Union general.

Pittsburg's Street Car Reform.

From the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The English people are afraid of American oysters, because of a suspicion that they contain typhoid fever germs. The spectacle of John Bull condemned to eat his own oysters would be to the epicurean mind, sufficient punishment for any advantages he may have taken of us in trade.

THE WEEK.
The nation's financial and currency systems have been the prevailing topic in both houses of Congress during the week. The attack by Representative Breckinridge on Representative Hoar yesterday during a dispute over the former's attempt to take the floor, which the latter prevented, was the sensation in the House. Mr. Gorman's speech, in which he pointed out the gravity of the financial conditions of the treasury, was the sensation in the Senate. The Senate at once passed three important resolutions on the Secretary of the Treasury's information concerning every detail bearing on revenues, reserves, deficiencies, etc. A special order was invoked in the House of Representatives to bring the bill to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential duty imposed by the new tariff law on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries, and it was passed without amendment by a vote of 235 to 31. The House took up the Reilly bill to fund the debt due the government from the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads with three per cent fifty-year bonds. Senator Peffer introduced a joint resolution for a special popular election to ascertain the will of the people on financial questions. A warm debate took place in the Senate on party extra-territoriality. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Blair and other republican Senators asserted that the appropriations for this Congress would reach a million in excess of the billion appropriated by the Fifty-first Congress. The Senate committee on foreign relations decided to report a bill for the reorganization of the consular service; the bill will extend New York rules to the service. Congressman Wilson was elected Senator from Washington. The deadlocks in Delaware, Idaho, Oregon and Nevada. Warren F. Putnam, ex-president of the Exeter National Bank of Concord, N. H., who was found guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced to five years in state prison. His defalcation wrecked the bank. Joseph Greenhut, president, and E. B. Lawrence were appointed receivers of the bank. The will of James J. Fair, a pauper from the county clerk's office in San Francisco. Throughout Mexico earthquake shocks are keeping the inhabitants in a constant state of terror. A deficit of two thousand dollars was discovered in the accounts of ex-Postmaster Phillips of Burlington, N. J. The twenty-seventh annual convention of woman suffragists was begun in Atlanta. Judge E. Rockwood died in Concord, Mass., and Ward McAllister in New York.

Foreign.
The event abroad was the recent horrifying marine disaster. The North German-Lloyd steamer Elbe from Bremen for New York via Southampton was sunk in collision with the British steamer Cathlamet from Rotterdam for Aberdeen. The disaster occurred in the North sea about thirty miles off the Hook of Holland. It is estimated that 331 lives were lost. The Japanese have captured Wei-Hai-Wei, another of the Chinese strongholds. An exciting discussion in the French chamber of deputies was provoked by a motion to grant 20,000 francs to destroy the funeral expenses of the late Marshal Canrobert. The grant was made, however, the vote standing 288 to 132. A difference on the tariff question has caused the resignation of the Norwegian ministry. President Faure of France, in an address to the diplomatic corps, said that he would devote his efforts to maintain international peace. The Peruvian insurgents have seized Arequipa.

In the District.
During the week the work of aiding the poor went forward, although the misty weather at the disposal of the agencies was much reduced; the doors of the Central Union Mission were closed for a time. A house-to-house canvass met with a favorable response. The trial of Captain Henry W. Hogue, ex-disbursing officer of the signal service, for embezzlement, was begun. A notable gathering of representative business men was held here, the occasion being the annual meeting of the national board of trade. Mrs. Rhodes and her son, Eugene, of Boston, who are the residents of this city, lost their lives in the steamer Elbe disaster. The consideration of the tariff appropriation bill in the Senate, the proposition to make the bond issue bill an amendment to the appropriation bill and hearings before the House District committee on the subject of dollar gas were among the local matters of interest at the Capitol during the week.

SHOOTING STARS.
One swallow makes no summer, so the poets say. The poets say. And fifty flakes is hardly snow. Enough to sleigh.

He Was Locking at the Post Office.
They were walking down Pennsylvania avenue, and the man who had been engaged on a very tedious narrative broke off with the remark: "But that's another story."

A Populist Prospectus.
This government will surely run All things, both near and far; And then I'll run the government—Ha-ha—and there you are.

No Objection Whatever.
"Dear me," said Mr. Meekins; "it seems so absurd for men to be constantly talking about their wives having the last word. I never object to my wife having the last word."

"You don't?"
"Not a bit. I always feel thankful when she gets it to."

And They Wobbled.
She asked no questions; yet his state When he returned she well did know. Forsooth, she did investigate; and his Foot prints in the morning snow.

Truly Polite.
"I do not wonder," said the extremely gallant man, "that women object to telling their ages."

"Indeed?"
"Indeed," responded Miss Passeigh, a little suspiciously. "Not a bit. They naturally dislike to have their veracity doubted, and they know that no one could believe from their looks that they are as old as they say they are."

Up to Date Methods.
Oh, Congress, if this sort of thing Continues as of yore You'd best be meeting in a ring That has a padded floor.

A Misconstruction.
"They keep on a-sayin'," said Farmer Cornsossel, "that what we need is more confidence."

"Yes," replied his wife. "W-a-a-l, mebbe that's right. But it strikes me that we've been confounded enough. Next thing they'll be sayin' that what we need is more bunco and green goods."

Theater Hints Must Go.
Chicago Special to Phila. Press.

Alexander J. Jones, one of Cook county's representatives, has introduced a bill in the Illinois legislature on the subject of hats. He is opposed to the wearing of straw hats in theaters and he is going to regulate it by law. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person occupying a seat in any place of amusement to obstruct the vision of any other patron by the wearing of any hat, bonnet or other unsightly head covering having the effect of removing the same. It requires the authorities of such places of amusement to secure the observance of the order, and they have power to remove any person who violates the provisions of the act. People who persist in wearing their hats after receiving one notification will be fined \$25, and will also managers of theaters, etc., who neglect to enforce the law.

Winter Navigation.
From the Cleveland Leader.

Winter navigation has resulted in one of the worst tragedies ever known on the great lakes. The loss of the Chicora and all of her crew is a warning which ought to be heeded by the owners of the boats. To send a steamer out into a winter blizzard to fight ice and storm together is to make demands upon an ordinary vessel such as would test the strength of a ship built for arctic exploration.

Towner & Son,
1316 7th St. N. W.
No Need to Go Down Town—
... for your Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc., for you can give you better bargains and save you car fare, time and worry.
"Cut Price" Sale Begins Monday.

Dry Goods.
40c. Eiderdown, 25c. Yd.
Colors—pink, cream, blue and red.
75c. Black Serge, 50c.
This is the greatest value ever offered, being all wool and 45 inches wide.

50c. Black Serge, 20c.
All wool and 38 inches wide.
75c. Black Henrietta, 50c.
This is 45 inches wide, and its reduction to 50c. per yard makes its value extraordinary.

10 Unbleached Sheeting, 12 1/2c.
50c. Table Linen, 39c.
This is bleached and good white.

Other Specials.
... 1000 papers of Pins, 14 rows, now 1c.
... 5c. cakes of Palm Soap for 1c.
... Large bottle of Machine Oil, 1c.
... 50c. Spools of Cotton Yarn, 1c.
... 15c. Gingham Aprons, "cut price"
... 10c. Boys' Silk Handkerchiefs, 5c.

Men's Dress Shirts, 39c.
... One lot of Men's Slightly Soiled and Unwashed Dress Shirts. Were 65c. and 75c. Now 39c.
\$5 and 10 Cents, \$2.50.
... 11 Ladies' Coats. Were \$5 to \$10. To Close, \$2.50 Each.

Towner & Son
1316 7th St. N. W.

STERLING
Reduced to Bullion Prices.

THE ABOVE ARE GUARANTEED SOLID STERLING SILVER AND EVERY ARTICLE IS EXTRA HEAVY WEIGHT.
A COMPLETE LINE OF POCKET BOOKS AND TOBACCO SHED COMBS, MOUNTED IN 14K. GOLD AND IN STERLING SILVER.
We make a specialty of Solid 14k. Gold Ladies' Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement, full jeweled, \$18.
Solid 14k. Gents' Hunting-case Watches, with adjusted full-jeweled movement, \$35.

S. Desio,
1012 F St.
Opposite Boston House.

THE FORTUNATE PERSON
IS ONE WHO HAS GOOD HEALTH, ESPECIALLY THROUGH THE WINTER MONTHS, AND WHEN THE PROPER CARE IS TAKEN REALLY THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE OF SICKNESS. THE RESULT OF EXPOSURE TO THE COLD, PRODUCING A BAD COUGH, WHICH, IF NOT CHECKED, WILL RESULT IN CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS. BUT, IF YOU ARE CAUTIOUS AND KEEP ON HAND A BOTTLE OF PRUSSIAN COUGH SYRUP, AND WHEN THE FIRST SYMPTOM OF COUGH OR COLD MAKES ITS APPEARANCE ADMINISTER FAITHFULLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, WHEN SEVERE RELIEF WILL BE OBTAINED. IT IS A MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE TO KEEP IN THE HOUSE. IT HAS SAVED MANY LIVES, AND WILL DO AS MUCH FOR YOU.

Prussian Cough Syrup,
AND WHEN THE FIRST SYMPTOM OF COUGH OR COLD MAKES ITS APPEARANCE ADMINISTER FAITHFULLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, WHEN SEVERE RELIEF WILL BE OBTAINED. IT IS A MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE TO KEEP IN THE HOUSE. IT HAS SAVED MANY LIVES, AND WILL DO AS MUCH FOR YOU.

Price, 15 Cts.
Goods Delivered.
Williams'
Temple Drug Store.
11 OPEN ALL NIGHT.

MOSES'
Semi-Annual STOCK-MOVING SALE
Began Yesterday, AND WILL LAST Until February 12.

It hasn't been in progress long enough to enable a fraction of the number of people to get here who intend to come—and yet the crowded condition of every one of our 27 large floors all day yesterday was proof positive of the importance of this sale to economic buyers and of the great popularity of the event.
—We've said enough! You may draw your own conclusions.
—We won't give you a very big list of prices today—only a few, to give you an idea of the reductions. In all the other departments the same liberal scale of prices has had its effect.
—Tomorrow's "Post" will have another full page of wonderful values.

Stock-Moving Prices on Furniture.

Chamber Suites.	Parlor Suites.
\$22.00 Oak, 3 piece.....\$16.50	\$50.00 5-piece Tapestry.....\$34.75
\$15.00 Ant. Elm, German bevel mirror, 3 piece.....\$15.75	\$15.00 5-piece Rug.....\$33.00
\$21.00 Maple, German bevel mirror, 3 piece.....\$15.35	\$35.00 5-piece Brussels.....\$28.00
\$20.00 Oak, 3 piece.....\$15.00	\$38.00 3-piece Mahogany, panel inlaid.....\$20.00
\$15.00 Ant. Elm, German bevel mirror, 3 piece.....\$14.00	\$40.00 3-piece Inlaid.....\$25.00
\$18.00 Ant. Finish, German bevel mirror, 3 piece.....\$10.00	
White and Brass Beds.	Odd Chairs.
\$10.25 double, woven wire springs.....\$8.75	\$15.00 Parlor Chair, imitation mahogany.....\$8.75
\$9.75 Three-quarter, woven wire springs.....\$8.50	\$12.00 Parlor Chair, imitation mahogany.....\$8.00
\$9.25 two-thirds, woven wire springs.....\$8.00	\$13.00 Easy Chair, oak, imitation leather.....\$7.75
\$10.00 Single, woven wire springs.....\$7.50	\$12.50 Hall Chair, oak.....\$7.50
\$11.50 White and Brass Bed.....\$7.25	\$10.00 Oak Side Chair.....\$6.75
\$10.50 White and Brass Bed.....\$7.25	\$9.00 Hall Chair, oak.....\$6.50
Folding Beds.	\$15.00 Hall Chair, oak.....\$6.25
\$6.00 "Success" (combination).....\$5.10	\$6.00 Easy Chair, oak, imitation leather.....\$6.25
\$5.00 Upright.....\$4.75	\$6.50 Hall Chair, oak.....\$6.25
\$5.00 Combination.....\$4.75	\$5.00 Corner Chair.....\$4.98
\$4.00 Oak Upright.....\$3.50	
\$5.00 Upright.....\$4.25	Mantel Tops.
\$17.00 Oak Mantel.....\$9.45	\$37.00 Oak.....\$28.75
Dressing Tables.	\$40.00 Imitation Mahogany.....\$27.00
\$19.00 Antique.....\$13.50	\$25.00 Imitation Mahogany.....\$16.00
\$16.00 Oak or Birch.....\$12.50	\$22.00 Oak.....\$15.00
\$16.00 Oak.....\$12.50	\$22.00 Oak.....\$15.00
\$16.00 Mahogany Finish.....\$11.50	\$11.00 Antique Oak.....\$6.75
\$15.00 Cherry.....\$10.35	
\$14.00 Oak.....\$9.25	Extension Tables.
\$14.00 Birch.....\$9.50	\$12.00 Oak, 8 feet.....\$9.75
Cheval Glasses.	\$10.00 Oak, 8 feet.....\$9.75
\$45.00 Birch Cheval.....\$30.00	\$8.00 Oak, 6 feet.....\$6.75
\$40.00 Cheval Glass.....\$34.00	\$8.50 Oak 12 feet.....\$6.40
\$28.00 Antique Cheval.....\$22.00	\$8.50 Oak, 6 feet.....\$6.75
\$25.00 White Enamel.....\$19.50	\$6.00 Oak, 8 feet.....\$4.98
\$20.00 Cherry.....\$15.00	\$6.00 Oak, 6 feet.....\$4.75
\$18.00 Oak.....\$15.00	
\$15.00 Int. Mahogany, cheval glass.....\$13.75	Sideboards.
Chiffoniers.	\$30.00 Oak.....\$20.50
\$35.00 Mahogany.....\$21.00	\$28.50 Oak.....\$20.50
\$25.00 Birch.....\$19.25	\$24.75 Oak.....\$19.75
\$19.00 Oak.....\$13.25	\$27.00 Oak.....\$19.50
\$14.50 Oak.....\$10.50	\$21.00 Oak.....\$15.75
\$9.00 Oak.....\$5.75	\$11.00 Oak Finish.....\$7.25
\$7.50 Oak.....\$5.40	
\$1.55 Birch.....\$1.28	\$50.00 Mahogany.....\$27.50
\$2.00 Oak.....\$1.50	\$33.00 Int. Mahogany.....\$24.00
\$1.00 Int. Mahogany.....\$9c.	\$23.00 Oak.....\$17.00
\$1.00 Enameled.....\$2.50	\$7.50 Mahogany Finish.....\$5.45
A lot that were \$8. Reduced to \$3.90.	
A lot that were \$12. Reduced to \$3.25.	
A lot that were \$6.25. Reduced to \$3.	
A lot that were \$10. Reduced to \$2.90.	
A lot that were \$5.50. Reduced to \$2.50.	
A lot that were \$3.50. Reduced to \$2.50.	

Stock-Moving Prices on Carpets.
Royal Wilton Carpets are acknowledged to be the handsomest and best weave made. Our large stock comprises full assortment of patterns for Hall and Stair, Parlor, Dining Room and Library. The whole lot must be removed and now to make room for an entirely new line of patterns for next season. Usual prices are \$2.50 and \$3.00 a yard. To close, 20 yd. to.....\$1.50
Best quality American Axminster—a handsome line of Parlor patterns. Regularly \$1.75 a yard. To close.....\$1.25
Axminster—a choice line of handsome patterns. Worth \$1.50 a yard. To close.....\$1.00
Wilton Velvets, 19 choice Parlor and Dining Room designs, newest colorings. Regularly \$1.35 a yard. To close.....95c.
Moquette—very best quality, 10 handsome Parlor designs. Were \$1 and \$1.25 a yard. To close.....85c.
Moquette (mottled). Worth \$1.00 a yard. To close.....75c.
Body Brussels—best quality and most complete line of 20 patterns to select from. Regularly \$1.25 a yard. To close.....85c.
800 yards of our celebrated Agra Carpets, comprising 12 patterns. Tapestry and Brussels effects. Were \$1.00 a yard. To close.....75c.
Tapestry Brussels—best quality manufactured 30 patterns to choose from. Regularly 90c. a yard. Now.....60c.
1,200 yards best quality All-wool Ingrain Carpet, in 25 different patterns, choice colorings and styles. Were 75c. a yard. Now.....50c.
Tapestry Brussels—good quality. Regularly 65 cents a yard. To close.....50c.
Tapestry Brussels—good quality. Regularly 50 cents a yard. To close.....44c.
675 yards Extra-heavy Ingrain Carpet. Regularly 50 cents. To close.....32 1/2c.
600 yards good quality Flaxen Otello. Regularly 20 and 25 cents a yard. To close at.....10c.
750 yards Heavy Linoleum, in quantities sufficient to cover Kitchens, Pantries and Halls. Regularly 65 cents a yard. To close.....45c.

Kensington Art Rugs.
Best quality, all wool, choice patterns and colorings.
REGU. THIS LARLY. SALE.
2x3 yds.....\$6.00.....\$4.50
2x4 1/2 yds.....\$7.50.....\$5.50
3x3 yds.....\$9.00.....\$6.75
3x4 yds.....\$10.50.....\$8.75
3x4 1/2 yds.....\$12.00.....\$9.00
3x4 1/2 yds.....\$13.50.....\$10.00
3x5 yds.....\$15.00.....\$11.25
3x4 1/2 yds.....\$14.00.....\$11.50
4x4 yds.....\$16.00.....\$12.00
4x6 yds.....\$24.00.....\$18.00

Bordered Carpets.
300 carpets, made up from our remnants of Imported Axminster, Royal Wilton, French Axminster, Moquette and Body and Tapestry Brussels. Were marked them at very low prices—but during this sale we'll eclipse all our former triumphs and offer our entire stock of made-up carpets at 20 Per Cent Off Marked Prices.

Carpet Sweepers.
Which makes them from one-half to two-thirds less than cost to have them made up from the roll. Bring measurements of your room with you.
12 Diamond Carpet Sweepers. Regularly \$1.50. Now.....75 cts.
11 Carpet Sweepers. Worth \$3.20. For.....\$1.79

W. MOSES AND B. MOSES AND SONS,
F and 11th Sts.

RAFF'S ENTERPRISE,
1241 11TH ST. S.E.
We are with you again—bargains greater, prices lower than ever. The price of remnants severed in twain; no more in spite of the cry for help.
6c. Fancy Striped Prints.....Raff's Price,
6c. Red Figured Prints.....Raff's Price,
5c. Unbleached Cotton.....Raff's Price,
5c. Apron Gingham, single check.....Raff's Price,
6c. Apron Gingham.....Raff's Price,
6c. Dress Gingham.....Raff's Price,
6c. Amoskeag Lanesdale Gingham.....Raff's Price,
9c. Heavy Unbleached Cotton.....Raff's Price,
8c. 4-4 Heavy Unbleached Cotton.....Raff's Price,
8c. Androssvign Bleached Cotton.....Raff's Price,
8c. first candidate Bleached Cotton.....Raff's Price,
As good as Fruit.....Raff's Price,
8c. Lonsdale Cambric.....Raff's Price,
20c. 9-4 Unbleached Sheet.....Raff's Price,
11-4 Unbleached Sheet.....Raff's Price,
10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheet.....Raff's Price,
10c. 5-4 Unbleached Cotton.....Raff's Price,
12 1/2c. French Percales.....Raff's Price,
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30c. White Table Linen.....Raff's Price,
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1 1/2c. White Marcellus Spreads.....Raff's Price,
75c. Lace Curtains.....Raff's Price,
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Fruits, 18c. Can
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As housekeepers all know, there is A VAST DIFFERENCE in canned fruits. These are the VERY CHOICEST—we couldn't afford to sell any other. They are put up in EXTRA HEAVY SYRUPS—the same grade that we sold so many of last season. "Hard times" and an over-production tells the story. The regular price is 30c. can. We still have WHITE CHERRIES, PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, GREEN GAUGE and EGG PLUMS—the our load will not last much longer—better send in your order NOW and avoid disappointment.

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